5: Reyes and Teran--131-134 (No date) 1939 Jivaro-1
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"The present borders of the Oriente have resulted from the work of one of its most enthusiastic and intelligent leaders, Pío Jaramillo Alvarado. He demonstrated the absurdity of maintaining the ancient title 'Provincia de Oriente', whose governor exercised a control which was even less than abstract. The present political organization, even though it too may have faults and deficiencies, is slowly giving recognition to these forgotten regions and, above all, is making effective national sovereignty in the face of the pretentions of the southern neighbor [GCB: Peru].

The territory is divided into two provinces [provincias] and these, in turn, are divided into cantons [cantones] and parishes, [parroquias] as follows: [132]

I. NAPO PASTAZA. --Capital: Tena. 4 cantons and 20 parishes.
The cantons are:

1. Napo, including the towns of Tena, Papallacta-Baeza, Archidona and Loreto.

2. Sucumbíos, including the towns of Santa Rosa de Sucumbios, Farfán, Sigue, Putumayo and Cuyabeno. [133]

II. SANTIAGO--ZAMORA. --Capital Macas. 5 cantons and 20 parishes.
The cantons are:

1. Macas, including the towns of Arapicos, Zuna, General Proano, Chiguaza and Guamboya.

2. Morona, including the towns of Miazel, Morona and Yaupi.

3. Santiago, including the towns of Gualaquiza, Mendez, Rosario, Indanza and Santiago.

4. Zamora, including the towns of Zamora, Yacuambi and Sabanilla.

5. Chinchipe, including the towns of Zumba, Chito and Palanda. [134]

This demarcation has resulted after many years in giving our Amazonian territory new rights to self-administration, as it had in Colonial days, when it was divided into the governments of Yahuarzongo and Bracamores to the south, those of Llacas and Quijos in the central region, and those of Mocoa and Sucumbíos to the north. Today in the Napo provinces--Pastaza and Santiago--Zamora--the political and administrative personality characteristic of their sister states of the Andes already are being defined. Soon this development will permit them to take part consciously and worthily in the orderly progress of the national life."